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SUMMARY

Concentration on the antiwaste, anticorruption, antibureaucracy campaign grew even more intense, with 63 percent of all news items monitored from the regional broadcasting stations devoted to the subject. Attention also was centered on the second item, corruption, with the other phases getting only casual treatment. Mention of the new and more specific "Five Anti's" drive against merchants and businessmen was frequent, with use of the term "capitalist" common for the first time in the drive. The struggle of shop clerks against merchants still was encouraged, but new emphasis was placed on the "big tigers," or "big corrupt elements," who were quantitatively defined by Peking. Confession and accusation meetings continued to receive stress, with many actual cases of corruption described. Reported cases of tax evasion, waste, and extravagance were few, while resistance to the drive was blamed on the merchants. Some economic weaknesses were revealed, including spread of the hoof and mouth disease in the Northeast, and the move to shorten terms of engineering and scientific students because of the urgent need for their services. Attention

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SUMMARY (Cont'd.)

to the new marriage law continued to relax. Weaknesses in land reform were pointed out, and the advantages of collectivized farming mentioned. Peking announced postponement of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Week previously set for February, with no satisfactory explanation for the action.

ANTIWASTE, ANTICORRUPTION, ANTIBUREAUCRACY

Development of Drive. No relaxation in the drive to eliminate waste, corruption and bureaucracy was noted in Communist broadcasts to the Chinese people during the week ending Feb. 10. Of 122 broadcast programs monitored during the period from 22 regional broadcasting stations, 62 percent of all news items were devoted to the campaign. The 122 programs contained 612 separate items, with 380 on the subject of eliminating waste, corruption and bureaucracy. Stations in all areas concentrated on the drive, with a slightly lower degree of concentration noted in the Northeast than in other sections.

In developing the drive the Communist propagandists made an attempt to reach every segment of the population through organization of various groups, and through the adoption of new methods and new media. Hangchow announced (Feb. 9) that the Chekiang Higher Education Conference had issued a statement calling upon students to promote the drive. Anshan reported (Feb. 10) that local high school students were carrying on a publicity program. Wuhsi reported (Feb. 6) that in Chenchiang the Youth Corps was playing an important part. Hangchow said (Feb. 8) that the local Youth Corps had issued a directive calling on all members to support the drive. The same radio said (Feb. 10) that because of his "super-effort" in promoting the anticorruption drive, Ma Wen-yen, clerk in the Temo Hardware Store, had been awarded membership in the Youth Corps. Chinchow announced (Feb. 10) that Youth Corps members were presenting programs for children over nine in promoting the drive. Dairen announced (Feb. 10) that the Dairen mayor had called a rally of businessmen and workers for the next day, the program to be broadcast.

Kunming announced (Feb. 5) that Fu Jung-kuei, Political Section deputy chief, Yunnan Military District, had addressed a meeting of cadres from troop units above company size in the interests of the anticorrption drive. Hangchow said (Feb. 7) that the local Women's Democratic League had called on housewives to study the drive. The same radio reported (Feb. 9) that in Ningpo the women's organization had called a meeting Feb. 5 of dependents of cadres and urged that they disclose the corrupt practices of husbands and sons. Kunming announced (Feb. 8) that the Kunming Austerity Committee had organized committees among factory workers and their families, with instructions to factory worker cadres to lead the drive. The same radio said (Feb. 9) that in the Tali Special District, Yunnan, the drive was making better progress since the cadres had been given indoctrination, and no longer "feared the consequences of making accusations."

Anshan announced (Feb. 9) that the local Bureau of Industries had held meetings to study the drive, and had set up implementation committees in the mines and factories. Hangchow said (Feb. 7) that in the local State-operated companies emphasis was being placed on indoctrination of cadres, as it was realized many of them were young men "easily susceptible to corruption." Sian reported (Feb. 6) that in Sining, Tsinghai, the Austerity Committee held an exhibit on waste and corruption Jan. 15-22, with thousands of people attending and their political consciousness greatly elevated. Mukden said (Feb. 6) that in the Northeast the Party propaganda corps took the responsibility for disseminating information among the populace, with the result that in some chu 70 percent of the people had been indoctrinated and were helping with the drive.

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Canton announced (Feb. 4) that the city government had called a rally for the next day, which would be broadcast. Those without radios were instructed to listen at loudspeakers before police precinct stations. The Communist Party Propaganda Committee issued a statement calling upon all circles to listen to the rally broadcast. Hangchow announced (Feb. 4) that the Hangchow radio would present a special broadcast in the interest of the anticorruption drive each day 8-9 p.m. Local cadres were instructed to organize listening groups. Sian said (Feb. 10) that literary and art circles in the city were promoting the drive with lectures and political plays. Mukden announced (Feb. 10) that in that city cultural and artistic workers were "positively participating" in the drive, while theaters in the city were showing special films. Dairen announced (Feb. 7) that the State Film Company had completed Newsreel No. 1 on the drive, which would be released in Mukden, Harbin, Changchun and Dairen, with cadres organizing groups to view the film. Shanghai reported (Feb. 6) that the story of railway worker Yu Chun-ming's struggle against corrupt elements would be made into a movie and a stage production.

Chungking announced (Feb. 4) that in Sikang Governor Liao Chi-kao had taken personal direction of the drive, and leading cadres had organized 170 persons into inspection teams. Yangchow reported (Feb. 10) that in Taichow a 350-man investigation group was being organized, and the deadline for confessions had been advanced to Feb. 15. Dairen announced (Feb. 10) that the area Austerity Committee had decreed that future confessions and accusations of merchants would be handled by chu organizations, releasing the higher-level organizations for promotion work. Tsinan said (Feb. 8) that the Shantung Austerity Committee had called for an intensification of the drive, as the confession deadline would expire Feb. 11.

Concentration on Merchants and Capitalists. The deemphasis of corruption in Government offices continued, with a corresponding emphasis on corrupt merchants and businessmen. The latter were blamed for corrupting cadres and Government officials when both private and State offices were involved. Peking said in numeral code (Feb. 8) that commercial and industrial circles in Nanking had hailed the campaign against graft, tax evasion, fraud, stealing of Government property, and stealing of Government economic information. This is the "Five Anti's" campaign against commerical and industrial circles announced a week earlier, and has been mentioned frequently since then by various stations. However, in the first days of the "Five Anti's" campaign, attention seemed to be directed only against corrupt merchants. Now a new term, "capitalist," has been added and is used frequently. Peking in numeral code (Feb. 8), in telling how Wang Mao-hsun, Wang Hsin-fu, and Chen Yun-nung, officials in the Hua Hsin Textile Mill, Pingyuan Province, speculated and engaged in double dealing, mentioned their collusion with Chu Kuang-hua, "lawless capitalist in Shanghai," and added that the "purpose of the capitalists is to weaken and control the State economy from within." This particular case of collusion was said to have cost the Government 700 billion yuan. Of cadres who commit acts of corruption, 80 to 90 percent are induced by the propertied class--"struck by the sugar-coated artillery shells."

Anshan reported (Feb. 7), quoting from the SENG HO PAO, that corrupt merchants are failing to make confessions, so must be forced by the workers. The anticorruption drive was described as "part of the struggle of the workers against the capitalists," making it necessary for the workers to support the drive to "wipe out corrupt capitalist elements." Chinchow (Feb. 6) described the case of Liu Chien-ping, of the Liaosi Construction Department, as an example showing how "capitalistic elements" have joined the Revolution as opportunists, and illustrating the "capitalistic attack upon the Revolution." Cadres were warned not to accept favors from merchants who would corrupt them. Mukden quoted (Feb. 8) the HUO CHE TAO PAO, organ of the Chinese railways, as calling the drive against businessmen "a vital phase in the class struggle against capitalism." Tsinan reported (Feb. 9) that Kao Wu, an official of the Tsinan branch, China Foodstuffs Company, grafted to the extent of 500 million yuan in the past three years, and conspired with law-breaking merchants to cut down on labor and material at a cost of 32 billion yuan to the State. However, Kao was not described as a corrupt Government official, but as a "disguised capitalist."

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Shanghai reported (Feb. 10) that in the past 20 months Fukien Province had settled 2,600 cases against "law-breaking capitalists," with an estimated loss to the State through fraud, tax evasion, and cheating of 6.8 billion yuan. Shanghai said (Feb. 8) that north Anhwei workers at a rally Jan. 29 against corrupt capitalists "swore that they would never be the tools of capitalists." Wuhan (Feb. 7) quoted Mayor Yeh Chien-ying as emphasizing the importance of pushing the drive against the city's businessmen. At a railway workers' rally in Chengchow Feb. 7 an old railway worker was quoted as saying the present drive is "part of the struggle of the proletariat against the capitalists." Sian reported (Feb. 9) that at a rally of 300 railway workers in Lanchow Jan. 17 speakers warned the workers against "capitalist blandishments," and urged them to "support the workers' struggle."

In spite of the new stress on "capitalists," the fight against the merchants was not forgotten. Peking in numeral code (Feb. 8) quoted an official as favoring the mobilization of corrupt officials who have turned over a new leaf, "as well as private businessmen who, though not very clean, are able to confess their crimes sincerely and quickly," into a big and powerful united front against the "few crooked merchants and lawless capitalists." Anshan announced (Feb. 4) that Wang Hsin-chou of the Anshan Textile Mills had accused merchants of corruption in conniving with the assistant manager of the mills to defraud the Government. The same radio quoted the mayor of Anshan (Feb. 7) in a speech to 830 accountants as urging them not to fall prey to the "blandishments of corrupt merchants." Hangchow reported (Feb. 10) that in a meeting Feb. 9 the city's Mayor Wu charged local merchants with obstructing the drive. Yangchow said (Feb. 10) that in Taichow a meeting was held Feb. 5 to promote the drive among merchants. Chairman Ku of the Austerity Committee organized an inspection committee of 350 persons to check on local merchants, and merchants present demanded that the confession deadline be extended to Feb. 15.

Foochow announced (Feb. 10) that the local chairman of the Board of Trade told merchants at a meeting that they had an excellent chance to join in the drive, reform and assist the Government. However, the chairman of the local Austerity Committee called a meeting to organize 1,500 persons into an inspection team to check on the merchants. Nanchang reported (Feb. 4) that the city government had organized eight inspection teams to start checks Feb. 6, and merchants were given until Feb. 5 to confess. Canton announced (Feb. 4) that the city government had issued a seven-point directive calling on merchants to cooperate with inspection committees collecting evidence, and not to leave their shops during inspection.

Canton said (Feb. 10) that in the Quartermaster section, South China Military District, two dishonest merchants had got inside the organization and pilfered 1.5 billion yuan worth of Government property. Wuhan said (Feb. 9) that merchant Ko Yu-liang had collaborated with the head of the workers' consumption goods supply section of the Chengchow Railway Bureau to smuggle dishonest merchants into the office for graft and embezzlement. Sian announced (Feb. 5) that in Tihua 5,000 persons were engaged in the drive against corrupt merchants. Sian said (Feb. 10) that in Kansu a meeting had been called to promote the drive against merchants of Lanchow, with 300 accusations made at one meeting. Kunming reported (Feb. 9) that workers met until midnight in that city in a struggle against merchants "who were trying to block the drive." One merchant tried to bribe a worker with 900,000 yuan, but the worker refused the bribe and reported him to the authorities.

Drastic action was reported by Chungking (Feb. 5) from Chengtu, where arrests were made of merchants who systemmatically defrauded the Government of 430 million yuan, and tried to sabotage the drive by bribing cadres to the extent of 600 million yuan and implicating them. Hankow announced (Feb. 6) that the Wuhan local government had sent teams to take over 22 businesses belonging to individuals charged with corruption. Workers were ordered to remain on their jobs pending trial of the owners.

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Major Corrupt Elements. Apparently the second stage of the antiwaste, anticorruption, antibureaucracy drive, the period of confessions and accusations, did not bring about the desired results. Though confessions and accusations have been reported by the thousands, there are frequent mentions of incomplete confessions, and confessions of minor crimes. Apparently the businessmen and officials had not been cooperative in the confessing of the big corruption cases, and evidence was hard to get. The result was the injection of the Five Anti's campaign against merchants and capitalists, and the suggestion of the need for "big tiger hunting." During the week ending Feb. 10 the mention of "big tigers" and "major corrupt elements" became much more frequent, and an attempt was made to distinguish quantitatively between "big tiger hunting" and the search for smaller game. Liu Lan-tao, chairman of the North China Region Austerity Committee, in a numeral code transmission, described the big corrupt elements as those who embezzled more than 100 million yuan; those who sold State economic information; and those whose embezzlement of smaller amounts resulted in a loss to the State of 100 million yuan or more. Organizations on the hsien level or above were ordered to concentrate on catching these big corrupt elements. On the chu and village level the regular antiwaste, anticorruption, antibureaucracy drive must be further developed until the organs at the hsien level or above have completed their work. "Otherwise a rash of mistakes will be entailed," Liu warned. Further quotes from Liu's statement follow:

> The offensive against big corrupt culprits is being swiftly and ferociously developed on an unprecedented scale .... Up to Feb. 5 first-class organs of the South Chahar Special Administrative District rounded up for investigation 70 big corrupt culprits, and Yangkou Hsien, Chahar, investigated and arrested 28 corrupt culprits .... A favorable situation exists for carrying out the complete encirclement of all sorts of big corrupt culprits and big culprits of robbery and theft over the whole region. They can be assaulted both within and without ... the high tide of both the three anti's and the five anti's movement has been reached .... To work out a concrete plan is the secret of success in the arrest of the big corrupt culprits. The empty talks must be stopped .... It is necessary to set up a strong and pure and clean commanding headquarters with a tested tiger-catching backbone corps .... The elimination of the criminals must be complete and thorough. Not a single big corrupt culprit shall be allowed left at large. Without a complete victory troops shall not be allowed to return. (Peking, Numeral Code, Feb. 8)

Anshan announced (Feb. 6) that the Party Committee had called upon the membership to intensify their efforts and go after the big tigers. Chinchow said (Feb. 10) that Youth Corps members in Factory 604, who had made 116 accusations against corrupt elements in the factory, were leading the attack on major corrupt elements. Taiyuan (Feb. 9) quoted the SHANSI JIH PAO as calling attention to corruption by several big merchants, and calling upon local cadres to go after the big tigers. Taiyuan (Feb. 5) quoted from a SHANSI JIH PAO report of the trial of seven major corrupt elements in Peking, when they were warned "not to hold back anything, as the Government has complete information on all cases." Wuhsi announced (Feb. 6) that in Chenchiang the Party secretary had announced a deadline of Feb. 6 for confessions and called for an attack on major corrupt elements. The South Kiangsu Austerity Committee was reported to have organized a headquarters committee to hunt big tigers in financial circles and to make plans for attacks in the textile, cotton, native products and general merchandise trades. Wuhsi said (Feb. 10) that five "tiger hunting teams" had been organized in Changchow, and that in spite of the 433 confessions recorded by Feb. 3, many merchants were obstructing the drive by alliances, refusal to confess, and minor confessions. Wuhan announced (Feb. 6) that the South China Bureau of the Communist Party had organized 11 inspection teams Feb. 2 to check on cadres accused of corruption or of obstructing the drive. Heads of departments were ordered to take direct charge in order to get at the big corrupt elements, with a warning that "if any bureaucrat claims that no corruption exists in his department, he will be charged as an accomplice of any major corrupt element found under him." It was further reported that several corrupt elements involved in cases of more than 100 million yuan already had been arrested.

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Sian announced (Feb. 4) that in Shensi committees had been formed to check on major corrupt elements. Inspection committees had been organized in Ningsia. The same radio said (Feb. 6) that organs of all levels in Kansu had started the drive against big corrupt elements. Chungking announced (Feb. 6) that in the Southwest Military Administration cadres were instructed to intensify their search for major corrupt elements, while 3,000 students and cadres had been "organized into teams to hunt down the tigers," and instructed to attack also bureaucratic elements who were lax in supporting the drive. Chungking reported (Feb. 8) that in southern Szechwan, cadres in the People's Bank and in the South Szechwan Grain Bureau had handed over several major corrupt elements for trial. In the Yuchi Special District the drive also was under way, while in Sikang Province several major elements had been arrested. Chungking said (Feb. 9) that in Chengtu an attempt was being made to get the big elements through the smaller ones, since it had been found that small confessions gave leads to big crimes. The same radio reported (Feb. 10) that all through the Southwest Government organs had organized tiger hunting teams, seven of them being busy gaining evidence in the People's Bank at Chungking.

Kunming announced (Feb. 8) that the local People's Bank had organized committees of people who had made confessions to go after big corrupt elements. Just why such committees should be made up of those who had confessed rather than those who had nothing to confess was not made clear. Kunming said (Feb. 7) that the Yunnan Food Bureau had organized a special committee to urge major corrupt elements to confess and make accusations against others, but it was not disclosed whether or not the committee knew the identity of the big corrupt elements. Kunming said (Feb. 8) that in Chinping, Yunnan, the drive to get big corrupt elements was under way, while the Kunming Austerity Committee had given them until Feb. 11 to confess. The head of the hardware trade in Kunming was quoted as saying "there are corrupt elements even bigger than tigers," and the drive must continue until they are caught. Kunming reported (Feb. 10) that workers in the Kunming light industries called a meeting Feb. 3 to organize the drive against big corrupt elements. At the meeting 150 reports of corruption were received.

Peking announced in numeral code (Feb. 8) that in Tientsin alone tax evasions had reached 800 billion yuan, an amount equal to the grain levies of the entire peasant body of Pingyuan Province. The Taiyuan Tax Bureau had disclosed that bribes to cadres of 200 million yuan had enabled capitalists to evade 10 billion yuan in taxes. At the Huimin Hardware Store, Taiyuan, Manager Tu Hsing-tsan, a "big crooked merchant," had "eaten away" 70 percent of the cadres. At the Hsinhsiang Purchasing Station, Chiaotso Mining Bureau, Pingyuan, 13 of the 15 cadres were "eaten away" by "crooked merchant" Chang Chu-chuan, who swindled the State out of 400 million yuan.

Anshan reported (Feb. 9) that at a rally Feb. 2 in the Chichung Factory three big corrupt elements were exposed. Sun Chang-fu connived with merchants to embezzle Government property. Tung Hsi-yuan and Hsieh Ta-chung were charged with embezzling 177 million yuan of Government property. Pao Han-chung embezzled 96 million yuan by secretly selling Government stores. Tsinan reported (Feb. 4) that in Shantung the Quartermaster Corps charged 28 persons in transport, including Chang Kuo-ling, Yang Chun-chien, and Ku Hsiao-chung, with operating a ring to steal Government property, and with having taken 1,723 gallons of gasoline, 22 tires, 11 tubes, and many parts, with a loss to the Government of 558 million yuan. Most of the 28 were former Kuomintang Armymen. Tsinan announced (Feb. 6) that the Secretariat of the Shantung People's Government had expanded its inspection committee to hunt big corrupt elements. Already Secretariat Director Chen Ming-i had been charged with accepting bribes and gifts, and had been discharged and expelled from the Party, while Yen Ta-fu, Li Shao-chuan, and Tung Yu-ting, section chiefs, had been accused.

Chungking said (Feb. 6) that merchant Tseng Wei-chi had been accused of defrauding the Government of 10 billion yuan, including evasion of 5 billion yuan salt tax. In addition he connived with Liu Kung-wu of the People's Bank and Ma Cheng-kuo of the South Szechwan Salt Administration to speculate in salt, causing a loss to the Government of 16.5 billion yuan, and embezzled 10,000 tan of salt from Government warehouses.

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Kunming reported (Feb. 7) that the local Public Safety Bureau had exposed four major corrupt elements, including Wang Chi-wei of the Tax Bureau. Hangchow reported (Feb. 5) that in Chekiang arrests had been made of 48 persons who took more than 100 million yuan, and of 316 who had taken more than 10 million. Tung Chi-hsiang, section chief in the Anchi Hsien Government, received bribes of 170 million yuan; Yu Chi-kao of the China Farm Implement Company embezzled 430 million yuan worth of Government lumber; and in Fuyang Hsien there was one corruption case of 140 million yuan.

Wuhsi said (Feb. 6) that cadres in Chenchiang Hsien, Kiangsu, held a meeting to consider the fact major corrupt elements had not yet been exposed. Cho Ken, a merchant, was accused of major corruption in conniving with Ho Ching-ju of the Chenchiang Yarn Mills to defraud the Government. He made an incomplete confession. Apparently every hsien is expected to uncover at least one big corruption case.

Shop Clerks Versus Merchants. The organized effort to mobilize shop clerks in opposition to their employers had continued. Wuhan announced (Feb. 5) that clerks meeting in that city were urged to fight against "capitalistic elements who are attacking the drive," and 200 cadres from Government offices were assigned to work with the clerks. The same radio said (Feb. 10) that the clerks had adopted a resolution to promote the drive and refuse the blandishments of capitalists. Hangchow reported (Feb. 4) that Chinhua clerks, who had reported 100 cases of corruption, met to organize in the fight against tax evasion. The same radio (Feb. 5) said that at the meeting Feb. 5 the Party secretary told the clerks of the "dangers of capitalistic forces which are trying to obstruct the movement." In Ningpo 1,200 shop clerks had joined in the drive and had reported 420 cases of corruption. Hangchow said (Feb. 6) that in the city several indoctrination meetings had been held "to encourage the clerks to make accusations."

Foochow announced (Feb. 10) that the local Austerity Committee had called a meeting of shop clerks to promote the drive. Clerks in 17 trades had organized to check on the merchants, and in the food, clothing and hardware trades 3,200 reports of corruption had been received. Chungking reported (Feb. 6) that in Kweichow Province the trade section of Kweiyang had taken the lead in organizing shop clerks to make accusations against merchants. Kunming said (Feb. 9) that local department store clerks had reported 2,000 cases, and were organizing committees "to study ways of increasing accusations." The same radio said (Feb. 10) that at a shop clerks' rally 40 clerks reported on attacks made by merchants against the drive, and were urged by their chairman "to cast away their fears and expose major corrupt elements." Sian reported (Feb. 8) that shop clerk Chang Chi-chun had organized a class of 150 clerks to study documents on the anticorruption drive. In Chu 7 of Sian, 28 merchants had been accused. Shanghai said (Feb. 7) that the CHIEH FANG JIH PAO had carried an article calling on the 20,000 clerks of Shanghai to continue their struggle against corrupt merchants, and urged accountants, cashiers, and other "high-level clerks" to join the drive.

Some results from this organization of the shop clerks follow: Dairen said (Feb. 5) that reports from clerks had jumped from 60 to 80 per day and had reached 1,800. Chen Ming-hao, clerk in the Kwangyung Metal Works, accused his uncle, Manager Chen Li-su, of stealing two tons of copper tubing and defrauding the Government on contracts for the Dairen drydocks. Tsinan reported (Feb. 8) that 5,728 cases of corruption had been reported by clerks, that shopkeepers had increased their threats, and clerks had been warned to be on guard. One 70-year-old clerk exposed his shop manager; a clerk made 70 accusations against his uncle; one export-import merchant was accused of illegally selling foreign exchange to the amount of two billion yuan; and others had been accused of making bogus drugs, selling opium, and creating market rumors.

Shanghai reported (Feb. 6) that 16,000 clerks held rallies in the 18 chu of Shanghai. In the Huangpu area 3,301 letters reporting 5,402 cases of corruption were handed to the chairman five minutes after he reached the platform. Hangchow announced (Feb. 9) that merchants found guilty of threatening clerks would be arrested. The same radio said (Feb. 10) that at a rally in Shangchen Chu Feb. 9, the shop clerks' chairman

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received 10,000 letters reporting corruption. Kunming reported (Feb. 6) that in Kuchiu Hsien, Yunnan, clerks had reported 310 cases of corruption in spite of threats from shop owners, so now 70 percent of the shop owners had joined in the drive. Sian reported (Feb. 8) that at a rally one clerk reported 20 cases. The same radio said (Feb. 9) that in Sian 6,000 cases of corruption had been reported by shop clerks; 180 cases were reported in 18 days in Sining; and the drive was under way in Tihua and Paochi. Hangchow declared (Feb. 7) that cadres in the Hangchow Silk Mills are fearlessly making charges against merchants since promulgation of the directive for protection of workers making accusations. Canton reported (Feb. 10) that Kuan Hsiang, manager of the Kung Chang shop, was arrested because he beat up his clerk, Wu Tai-hsing, for exposing his tax evasions.

Confession and Accusation Meetings. Reports of confession and accusation meetings continued and were numerous. The campaign against the big tigers and the drive by shop clerks against merchants seemed to have little effect on the more general program. Peking reported in numeral code (Feb. 8) that "letters of accusation are flying like snowflakes," with confessions and accusations having reached 150,000 in Peking and 160,000 in Tientsin. Nanchang said (Feb. 4) that already 9,000 cases of corruption had been reported involving 1,900 firms. The amounts averaged two million yuan, but 32 cases exceeded 100 million each. Dairen reported (Feb. 4) that in the Public Safety Department 300 confessions had been made, and 3,000 accusations. Those making incomplete confessions will be faced by their accusers. Tsinan announced that 400 corrupt elements confessed at a rally, and involved 229 others. Hangchow said (Feb. 4) that local construction workers were collecting information with a view to making face-to-face accusations. In the first study meeting of Hsiacheng Chu 40 cases of corruption were reported, and by Feb. 3 the number had reached 1,000. Hangchow said (Feb. 9) that 40 merchants had been given lenient treatment following confessions and accusations against others. Yangchow announced (Feb. 6) that 22 corrupt elements in the Weiyung Iron Works had been accused by workers. Wuhsi reported (Feb. 7) accusations against 180 corrupt elements in Changchow. Changsha reported (Feb. 5) that at a rally attended by 1,400 Governor Wang Shou-tao promised leniency to those who confessed following 120 accusations against merchants. Kunming said (Feb. 10) that 105 cases of corruption had been reported in one week in the Yunnan Construction Company and the Yunnan Textile Mills.

Chinchow reported (Feb. 6) that workers in the Chinchow Textile Mills had accused major corrupt elements of embezzling cotton from the warehouses. In Chu 2 workers at a rally accused businessmen of using old parts instead of new ones in filling contracts, and of lending deposits on contracts at a high rate of interest. Tsinan announced (Feb. 10) that the Shantung branch, People's Bank, was receiving confessions and accusations at the rate of 20 per day, and that those who had previously made confessions were coming forward to add details. Hangchow said (Feb. 4) that at a meeting of 400 members of the Women's Democratic League, Mayor Wu urged that women prevail upon corrupt elements in their families to confess. Sian reported (Feb. 8) that the Nancheng office of the Shensi Women's Democratic League had urged women to make accusations against their husbands. Hankow reported (Feb. 6) that Chen Chia-ho, worker in the Yuhua Textile Mills, had accused yarn dealers of defrauding on contracts, while several cadres came forward to make confessions. Wuhsi announced (Feb. 6) that at a rally in the Finance Department, South Kiangsu Administrative Office, Deputy Chief Chao Kei-yuan announced the names of eight cadres who had made complete confessions and were pardoned. Chungking charged (Feb. 9) that many private businessmen had delayed confessions, or confessed only to minor errors. They were given until Feb. 15 to make full confessions. Sian announced (Feb. 4) that Li Sheng-shiu, chairman, Sian Committee, National Democratic Construction Association, had made a public confession before 130 persons.

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Many of the confessions and accusations were more explicit. Anshan announced (Feb. 10) that workers in the Power and Light Bureau had accused Li Fen-yuan of corruption amounting to 28 million yuan. Chinchow reported (Feb. 6) that Chen Cheng-ming, Kukou Machinery Company, was accused of making an incomplete confession. He formed a mutual alliance with corrupt merchants, from whom he received 14 million yuan. Tsinan said (Feb. 4) that Chang Hung-yeh of the Shantung Department of Construction had been accused of corruption and refusal to confess, and was arrested by the Tsingtao Government. Tsinan said (Feb. 6) that Ma Te-chun and 18 others in the Department of Civil Affairs were accused of corruption, though cadres in the Department previously had insisted no corruption existed there. Tsinan reported (Feb. 8) that worker Pi Kai-shun accused Yao Shou-ying, chairman of the board of the Lihsin Flour Mills, of defrauding the Government on milling contracts, despite the fact that in 1951 when business was bad, workers in the mill voluntarily reduced their wages and the Government extended loans to keep the business running.

Peking reported in numeral code (Feb. 10) that a young Shanghai shopkeeper, Ku Yun-nan, exposed his brother-in-law, Chang Chia-chi. Hangchow announced (Feb. 6) that 256 persons in the Chiahsing branch, People's Bank, had been accused of corruption. An official, Wang Yu-pao, was named as the head of a ring engaged in embezzlement. Hangchow said (Feb. 8) that Chou Chia-ming, a public official, and Pang Shu-chang, merchant, were charged at a rally with defrauding the Government. Yangchow reported (Feb. 6) that in Nantung merchants had accused one of their number, Chen Chi-ming, of corruption. At one rally 4,000 accusations were made, most of them minor. Wuhsi reported (Feb. 6) that Li Yun-sheng, Wu Cheng-su, and Wang Yen-jui of the Bureau of Construction, Sungchiang, Kiangsu, had been accused of fraud, the acceptance of bribes, and protection of counterrevolutionaries. The same radio said (Feb. 10) that workers in the No. 1 Plant, Sunan Power Bureau, had exposed Tang Chiu, engineer, for accepting bribes and trying to obstruct the anticorruption drive. Several workers who made confessions were pardoned, and now are accusing others.

Nanchang reported (Feb. 4) that Wu Ching-ming and Tuan Shih-seng, farmers in Litao Hsiang, Pinghsiang Hsien, Kiangsi, had made accusations against chu cadres who embezzled Government property during land reform. The same radio said (Feb. 10) that 20 workers in the Nanchang Construction Bureau had charged Chang Chi-chu with embezzling 469 million yuan, and Chu Wei-hsin with embezzling 300 million, in the past 16 months. Chungking announced (Feb. 4) that in Wan Hsien, Szechwan, 1,359 cases of corruption had been reported. Wu I-feng was accused of conniving with a cadre to defraud the Government of 8 million yuan in taxes. Kunming announced (Feb. 4) that Manager Li I-feng of the Yuchi branch, People's Bank, Yunnan, and Liu Feng-chi, head of the Yuchi Health Center, had been removed from their positions and given 3 days to confess following charges of corruption. In the First Chu, Kunming, a high school girl accused her mother of corruption; clerk Chu Yung-chin accused Mao Tung-chung of the Chunghua Bookstore of evading taxes; and Mao Ping-shi, manager of the Tungnan Oil Company, was accused of tax evasion by a woman servant. Workers in the Yunnan Textile Mills held a rally Feb. 4, Kunming said (Feb. 6), against Chang Hsiu-hsien and Wang Ling-chi. In the excitement of making accusations against these two big corrupt elements, Chou Fu-chin's wife accused him of corruption, and others exposed members of their own families.

Some confessions reported also were explicit. Yangchow reported (Feb. 10) that Wu Shan-ping, Wang Yu-ling, and Shao Pa-pei, corrupt merchants, admitted helping counterrevolutionaries and embezzling 100 million yuan. They had made repeated confessions, but only of trivial matters. Shanghai said (Feb. 9) that Yu Chun-jen, manager of the Talai Plumbing Company, spent a sleepless night following the last day for confessions, then went early the next morning to the confession meeting at his trade headquarters. Hangchow announced (Feb. 6) that the case of Li Chung-lung, who asked for clemency after confessing to taking 5 catties of gold and 70 million yuan, had been taken under advisement. Pao Kuang-ching confessed to taking 248,040,000 yuan while an employee of the Chekiang General Affairs Department. Hangchow reported (Feb. 7) that Lin Min-cheng, head of the Ningpo office, Chekiang Oil and Fats Company,

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confessed to taking 2 million yuan and completing a mutual alliance with corrupt merchants; Tang Shao-lan, Ningpo Land Bureau, received 30 million yuan from counterrevolutionaries and refused to confess; Yan Ming-yan of the city Education Office, Wang Chen-ming of the People's Court, and others, confessed to corruption and were pardoned; and Yen Ta-li, district accountant, had been held for further examination following his refusal to confess. Hangchow reported (Feb. 10) that Manager Wang Nan-kuei of the Tachungnan Transport Company, after being accused by his accountant, Yu Fu-ling, nearly drove Yu crazy with his threats. Wang was arrested, but released following a full confession and recompensatory payment to Yu. Corrupt merchant Yu Tzu-kung, manager of the Chinling Tea Company, was arrested because he threatened his clerk, Chen Nai-yu, until he made Chen ill.

Wuhan reported (Feb. 7) that Chao Tzu-chiang, Hupeh Education Department, had been arrested following his refusal to confess corruption involving 20 million yuan; Chao Te-chuan confessed to corruption, involved his accomplice, Liu Chuan-shen, and was pardoned; Li Chu-chin and Chao En-i made full confessions after being accused, and were pardoned; and Liu Han-yung made an incomplete confession and was remanded to prison. Nanchang said (Feb. 10) that Tao Chung-te, Tai Yen-kung, Chou Hai-lung, and Pan Hsin-wen made confessions; Kao Chin-te, who made an incomplete confession, was arrested and held for further investigation. Vice Manager Liang Yin-kuang of the Shangjao Tea Company tried to deceive the people by weeping during his confession, "but the cadres gave him no lenience." Anshan said (Feb. 10) that Ma Su-fang, business section chief, State Metal Goods Company, had been given another chance following his refusal to confess to charges that he embezzled 552 million yuan. He will be "given full punishment if he does not change his thinking." Chinchow reported (Feb. 10) that Lu Yuan, Youth Corps member and Post Office employee, had persuaded corrupt elements to confess, and had helped arrest Liu Ta-chang, opium addict. Hsu Yu-ling, Tax Bureau Hospital accountant, refused to confess to embezzling 12 million yuan. He became sick after listening to the propaganda corps, and decided it was best to confess. Then he was pardoned.

Cases of Corruption. Many cases of corruption not directly related to confession and accusation meetings were reported from 13 different Chinese broadcasting stations. Only stations in the Northwest failed to make such reports. Peking reported in numeral code (Feb. 8) that Pan A-ssu, leader of a boiler room production team of Factory No. 1, Chianghan Shipbuilding Company, accepted 3 million yuan in bribes from the Juichang Hardware Company and took pipes not up to specifications, thus making inefficient the (screw-blade) model dredging barge, the first one of its kind manufactured in China. The Chunghsin and Juihua rice processing companies conspired with Hu Pei-te and Chang Mei, of the Chichi Water and Electricity Company, to steal power. Chunghsin alone stole 2,126 kilowatt hours in 3 months--20 million yuan. Anshan said (Feb. 4) that Yu Shu-ching, Chinchow transport section chief, had been turned over to the People's Court for spending 3 million yuan on travel in 1950 and collecting 10 million, at the same time "suppressing democratic inspection in his office and firing those who dared to accuse him." Anshan reported (Feb. 7) that Yu Hung-chen, manager of the Ta Chun Machinery Works, made more than 4 billion yuan in slightly more than two years, most of it through exploiting labor and cheating on Government contracts. The same radio said (Feb. 10) that Chen Hua, Labor Union secretary, pocketed 15 million yuan handed over by the Government for payment to outstanding workers and 4.4 millions contributed by the workers for the Chinese Volunteers, and gave 3 million yuan to merchants for speculation.

Dairen announced (Feb. 4) that Teng Yuan-fa, section chief in the Dairen Chemical Works, was sentenced to 7 years for taking 694,000 yuan as a kickback in tire purchases for the Government. In the Department of Construction one person received 1.4 billion yuan through corruption. The same radio reported (Feb. 5) that Yu Feng-hsiang, worker in the Yuchi Electric Works, exposed his uncle, Manager Chiang Yu-fu, for defrauding on Government contracts by placing new housings on old motors and selling them as new ones, and of buying an old power unit from the Government and reselling it to the Government as a new one for 15 times the price he paid. In the Dairen Oil and Fat Company 24 cadres received bribes, 26 received gifts, 19 stole Government property, and 3 engaged in speculation through outside dealers. Chinchow reported (Feb. 6)

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that Wang Chang-te of the Chinchow Gas and Electric Works must stand trial for wasting 15 million yuan and accepting a bribe of 7 million. The same radio said (Feb. 10) that Chui Tzu-chung, salesman for a State trading company who formerly was with a Kuomintang Tax Bureau, had been charged with embezzling 5,468,000 jen min piao and 48,845,000 in Northeast currency.

Tsinan announced (Feb. 9) that Chang Su-ping of the Tsinan Flour Mills connived with his father, Chang Hung-seng, to sell 28 sacks of Government grain; informed his father for speculative reasons when the Government raised grain prices; connived with wheat buyers to take second-grade grain and report it as first-grade; and allowed a spoilage of 111,000 tan out of 2,290,000 tan of wheat. Altogether, Chang caused the Government to lose 530 million yuan. Tsinan said (Feb. 10) that Liu Ching-yuan, woman accountant in a Government office, embezzled 34 million yuan given her for the maintenance of a children's home, thus endangering the health of the children. Hofei announced that Li Fu-tsai, Deputy Director of the Wuhu office, South Anhwei Communications Office, would be tried for accepting 50 million yuan in bribes from dishonest contractors last fall when roads were being repaired in South Anhwei. Yangchow reported (Feb. 6) that Wu Tse-hsin, proprietor of the Chunghsin Pharmacy, Taichow, caused a loss to the Government of 130 million yuan when he connived with King Tse-kuei of the No. 1 Supei Hospital, to defraud the Government on a buying trip to Shanghai. The two charged the Government with 40 million yuan they spent on personal goods.

Wuhsi announced (Feb. 6) that Chu Chen-ming, a reformed Kuomintang secret agent in Soochow, defrauded the Government of 5.1 million yuan on the purchase of telephone equipment; made another 600,000 yuan on the purchase of radios and light bulbs; connived with merchants to sell stolen Government property; and tried to obstruct the anticorruption drive by suppressing the confessions of his accomplices. Chu Lan-hsing of a Chenchiang cooperative was charged with embezzling 25 tan of rice. Wuhsi said (Feb. 10) that merchant Chu Pan-hsing tried to bribe his clerk, Lu Wei-hsing, with 30 eggs, while merchant Su Te-fu tried to discover how much his clerk planned to accuse him of so he could confess only to that amount of fraud. One merchant said he felt he had done nothing wrong, "so the clerks had better write his confession so they could agree on the same things." Tai Chien-fu, Liu Wen-chien, and Chu Mao-ping, three "paper tigers" in the Shishuiyen Railway Yards, were arrested for organizing a ring of 100 persons to regularly steal parts and sell them to corrupt merchants, and forming an alliance to keep silence concerning their operations.

According to Shanghai (Feb. 6) Yang Shao-ken, manager of the Chaokai Rubber Works, defrauded the Government of 34.75 billion yuan; and Feng Yu-chu, manager of the Tachunghua Rubber Works, obtained 12.75 billion yuan through fraud in Government tire contracts. Yang Kang-ning, manager of the Takang Pharmacy, Shanghai, has been arrested for corrupting cadres and selling fraudulent drugs to the Chinese Volunteers, "thus obstructing the war effort and endangering the health of wounded veterans." Yang profited from the Revolution, and expanded his business to 35 billion yuan last year. When an agent from the Volunteer Army came to Shanghai he presented the agent with wrist watches and sold him 11 kinds of drugs that had been unsaleable, took his deposits on purchase of goods, and failed repeatedly to deliver the medical supplies ordered. Shanghai said (Feb. 8) that Wang Kang-nien, manager of the Takang Leather Shop, defrauded the Government on Army contracts. Ho Heng-shu, Shanghai Standard Military Supply Company, got a contract in March 1950 for 50,000 pairs of shoes at a cost of 3 billion yuan, then connived with Army Purchasing Agent Wang Yung-seng to get a second contract for 35,000 pairs. Only 10,000 of the 40,000 pairs of shoes he made for the China General Merchandise Company were useable. In Nanking corrupt merchants placed their men among the Army cadres in order to defraud the Government. The Yuhsin Construction Company bribed Army inspectors to accept its work on military installations at Chienchiao, even though the labor and materials were not up to specifications. Tung Hsin-nan, manager of the Yuchang Hardware Company, connived with cadres to defraud the Government, and increased his capital from 30 million in 1949 to more than one billion yuan at present. Shanghai announced (Feb. 9) that the following Tsinan merchants who evaded taxes, concealed enemy property and stole Government property had been arrested:

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Yu Kuan-wu, chairman of the Tsinan Flour Mill Union and manager of the Tungfeng Flour Mill; Miao Hsiu-sheng, Miao Hsiao-han, and Yang Ta-chao, board chairman, general manager, and assistant manager, respectively, of the Chengchi Flour Mills; Li Pao-tsai, manager of the Paofeng Flour Mill; Sung Ming-chun and Meng Ching-tung, manager and overseer of the Iseng Construction Company; Hsia Chang-lin, manager of the Shih-i Auto Repair Factory; Li Ching-ping, manager of the Sungchin Iron Works; and Chow Mou-sheng, manager of the Mousheng Wood Works.

Hangchow reported (Feb. 5) that the Sine Chemical Works and the China Chemical Company defrauded the Government of 3 billion yuan on orders for toilet soap. Yu Chi-kao, head of the business section, China Farm Implement Company, Lishui, Chekiang, embezzled Government funds of 428 million yuan in the purchase of lumber, and wrote his accomplices in Hangchow and Chingtien to warn them against making confessions. Hangchow said (Feb. 6) that the local Maling Construction Company made an illegal profit of 300 million yuan on a 1,700 million construction project in Chihsia Chu, and corrupted cadres by giving them automobiles and even supporting members of their families. Tung Yung-cho, Hangchow China Textile Company employee, defrauded the Government of 100 million yuan through corrupt dealings with merchants. Hangchow reported (Feb. 7) that the Wuyungho, Sanshin, and Sanyu Confectionary factories of Hangchow "endangered the health of the soldiers" by using a poor grade of materials in filling a contract for 53,000 gift packages for the Chinese Volunteers.

Wuhan announced (Feb. 4) that Lo Yu-pu, speculator and Juichang Company manager, connived with Government officials to defraud the Government 40 times at a cost of a billion yuan. Teng Chi-tao was charged with smuggling vital materials out of Canton in violation of customs regulations; a trading company falsified invoices on an import shipment of radio tubes; and a watch shop smuggled in 300 watches. Wuhan reported (Feb. 10) that Chao Ho-chang made more than a billion yuan on a neon light deal by bribing cadres, and 1.2 million yuan on car parts for the Government. Li Jen-tung filched 1.8 billion yuan on a contract for Chinese Volunteer first aid packages, by using a low grade of cotton; failing to bleach it, and failing to remove the oil.

Chungking announced (Feb. 4) that orders had been issued for the arrest of Wu Chien-hsing, Peng Te-kuei, and King Li-yu. The first two gained employment in the South Szechwan branch, People's Bank, and used their position to defraud the Government of 1.7 billion yuan. King organized the Tata Construction Company, failed to complete his contract for the building of granaries in Neichiang at a loss to the Government of 1.1 billion yuan, then turned the contract over to the State-managed Luhsien Construction Comapny and made another 340 million yuan on the transaction. Chungking announced (Feb. 10) that in Ta Hsien, Szechwan, an order had been issued for the arrest of merchant Lu Kung-hsi, who embezzled 400 millions.

Kunming reported (Feb. 4) that Liu Hsieh-kang and Wang Lo-hou had been arrested for corruption. Liu made illegal profits of 100 million yuan, as much as 4 millions on one tire. Kunming said (Feb. 7) that Manager Chang Han of the Lienho Construction Company, Kunming, stole 23 barrels of cement from the 56 alloted him for construction of engineering warehouses by substituting empty barrels for full ones. He also stole 800 of the 3,200 catties of lime given him, and put on only one layer of cement finish instead of the contracted three. The Wutai, Yungfeng, Chienseng, and Fuhua tailor shops, Kunming, contracted with the Government last October to furnish 2,140 uniforms. They stole 16 bolts of blue cloth, 20 bolts of white cloth, and 40 catties of cotton, and bribed cadres up to 800,000 yuan, thus causing a loss to the Government of 15.41 million yuan. Pao Hung-kuei, Huhsin Construction Company manager, received 1,531,000,000 yuan from the Government for the building of granaries and embezzled the entire amount, in addition to 129 millions he obtained from merchants and the large amount he owed the workers in wages.

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Kunming reported (Feb. 10) that Manager Tai Wen-chi of the Yufeng Flour Mills defrauded the Government on wheat processing contracts, taking 10,000 catties of flour on one contract, and 6,000 catties of wheat on another. He also bribed cadres and tried to obstruct the anticorruption drive by threatening his employees. Among foreign trade merchants the following reports have been obtained: 40 bribery cases amounting to 10 million yuan each; evasion of 130 million yuan in customs duties; 100 cases of smuggling of 10 million yuan each; illegal sales of gold amounting to 650 ounces. Gold and opium smuggling by truckers is a daily occurance, and 640 confessions of smuggling have been received. It has been estimated that no customs duty was paid on more than one-third of the goods imported during 1950-51.

Tax Evasion. There was a marked drop in the number of tax evasion cases broadcast. Wuhsi announced (Feb. 10) that Pan Lan-seng, salt merchant of Chenchiang, corrupted 17 cadres in the China Salt Company and evaded salt taxes amounting to 100 million yuan. Nanchang reported (Feb. 10) that Mei Yu-hsing, Chienyeh Silk Shop manager, Kanhsien, Kiangsi, had been arrested for speculation and evasion of taxes, and had refused to confess. In Fengtao Hsiang, Fenghsin Hsien, Kiangsi, 100 cases of tax evasion have been reported since September. Wuhan announced (Feb. 4) that Vice President Liu Chia-chi of the Watch and Spectacles Trade Association, also manager of the Yungchang Watch and Clock Company, had been pardoned for tax evasions because he confessed and had exposed evasions by shops in Canton, Wuhan, Peking and Tientsin. Wuhan said (Feb. 10) that inspection groups in Chenchiang had disclosed tax evasions of 200 million yuan in 17 companies.

Laxity, Waste, and Extravagance. A relatively small amount of attention was given to laxity, waste and extravagance; but some of the broadcasts, especially those concerning laxity, reveal considerable resistance to the anticorruption drive. Dairen announced (Feb. 9) that the Dairen Locomotive Works had just begun its campaign "with a new spirit on the part of the cadres, who had been lax in promoting the drive." Hofei said (Feb. 10) that in the Chaohu Special District, Anhwei, Party leaders had accused cadres of laxity and ordered them to "overcome their failures." Yaiyuan (Feb. 8) quoted from the SHANSI JIH PAO in attacking the cadres for laxity, and announced extension of the confessions deadline to Feb. 22.

Kunming reported (Feb. 8) that the Yunnan Trading Company and the Yunnan Merchandise Company had been charged with laxity and with scheduling very few accusation rallies. Sian announced (Feb. 6) that the Shensi Communist Party Committee recently called a meeting of cadres, charged them with laxity, ordered them to study the aims and purposes of the anticorruption drive, "and pointed out the serious situation in the rural areas, where the cadres no longer are in touch with the masses." Hofei reported (Feb. 6) that after making 766 accusations the local cadres thought they had done enough and stopped work. At a rally, corrupt elements refused to confess in spite of the demands of the people. Yangchow said (Feb. 10) that despite 2,000 accusations in Taichow, Anhwei, the "drive is not making headway." Cadres were ordered to overcome their laxity.

Dairen reported (Feb. 4) that in the Dairen-Port Arthur area a checkup of the Construction Department estimated waste at two billion yuan. The same radio said (Feb. 5) that in the No. 17 shop, 8 billion yuan was lost through bad management and waste. Dairen said (Feb. 7) that an exhibition held by the Dairen Canning Company illustrated that waste in the plant had reached 6.42 billion yuan each year, "enough to buy four tanks." Foochow reported that in Yungkao Shan, Minhou City, Fukien, 10 persons, including Magistrate Wu Kai-lu and Youth Corps Secretary Lu Te-fu, "ate up the profits" from the cooperative, with the result that productive activities came to a stop. Liu Shu-kuan, a Youth Corps member, also embezzled grain and tools for his own use, and large sums had been wasted on theatrical troupes.

Dairen reported (Feb. 5) that the LUTA JIH PAO carried a front-page article exposing waste at the Dairen Railway Institute, where Wu Kuo-jen, purchasing section chief, said he was going to spend money which the Institute "did not know what to do with." He spent 5.11 million yuan on a party in November, 700,000 for flowers alone; spent 4 millions on books that cannot be found; and bought 141 stoves for 36 millions, though the Institute has only 16 members. A critical letter from the Railway Ministry brought a reply that the Ministry "did not understand conditions." Nanchang announced (Feb. 4) that three cadres in

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Changtang Hsiang, Wuning Hsien, Kiangsi, had been charged with extravagance in eating and drinking too much during the spring festival. Another Nanchang broadcast (Feb. 9) said that Chang Chia-fu, Chiaming Hsiang, Yushan Hsien, Kiangsi, wasted money on feasting and drinking, eating 8 pounds of meat at one meal. Wuhan reported (Feb. 10) that in the Changshu area the Government lost 110 million yuan as a result of extravagance and bad management on the part of Government employees. Inspection groups were being organized.

Resistance to Drive. Actual broadcast admissions of resistance to the anticorruption drive continued frequently, though merchants and businessmen were blamed for all willful opposition. Cadres merely were lax, while there was no resistance among the broad masses. Most reports of resistance continued to come from the Northeast and Southwest, but there was an increase from the East China area. No resistance reports were monitored from any of the broadcasting stations in the important Central and South China area.

Peking reported in numeral code (Feb. 8) that in the rural town of Changchih, Shansi, "crooked merchant Hsu Chiu-cheng of a landlord family" bribed cadres and swindled the Government to the amount of 1.1 billion yuan. He used a small part of this sum to relieve stricken people of the village, and said: "In the past you struggled against me and said that the Communist Party was good. I do not know why the Communist Party does not give millet to you now." There was no indication that his question was satisfactorily answered.

Anshan said (Feb. 8) that Lin Ta-san, official of the Takung Match Factory, threatened to discharge any worker who "reported the factory's irregular practices." The same radio reported (Feb. 9) that the Hunghsin, Keuihsin, and Hsinho iron foundries suspended workers' pay and year-end bonuses to bring pressure on employees making accusations. "In one instance a worker was so destitute that he could afford only one meal a day." Dairen reported (Feb. 5) that Manager Wang Chian-te of the Hoating Company tried to bribe his clerk, Lu Feng-te, to prevent his making accusations. Chinchow announced (Feb. 6) that progress now was being made, following "exposure of attempts by capitalists to obstruct the drive by threats and persuasion."

Shanghai announced (Feb. 4) that the Shanghai People's Consultative Council had adopted measures to protect clerks "against avenging shop owners," and to "abolish organs set up by Shanghai business groups to punish those who make confessions and accusations." The same radio said (Feb. 8) that in Taichow merchants had "demanded an extension" of 3 days on the confession deadline for 16 merchants who had been arrested and charged with blocking the anticorruption drive through mutual alliances. Hofei reported (Feb. 10) that workers in the Chiulungkang Colliery had accused Wang Tzu-hsiang, Liu Cheng-tzu, and seven others of forming an alliance to sabotage the drive. Hangchow announced (Feb. 10) that Manager Shen Chiu-ju of the Fuhua No. 1 Silk Factory had been reprimanded by the municipal Austerity Committee for plotting to keep his shop closed following the spring festival to obstruct the drive, claiming he was short of coal and operational funds.

Wuhsi reported (Feb. 7) that in Chenchiang corrupt elements were "conniving with cadres and workers" to suppress accusations, in many cases confessing to minor misdeeds in an attempt to detract attention from the major corruptions. In southern Kiangsu merchants were said to be using every means possible to obstruct the drive, urging corrupt elements that they would gain nothing by confessing, and calling meetings of clerks to demand their silence. Clerks were told that if they exposed merchants the businesses would be closed and they would lose their jobs.

Chungking declared (Feb. 8) that except for Steel Factory No. 101, the drive had been slowed down in all Chungking State-owned factories through refusal of the leading cadres to support it. This refusal came "because the cadres themselves were corrupt." Chungking said (Feb. 9) that throughout Szechwan, Sikang, and Kweichow, in all the leading cities, shop owners were using every method "to prevent clerks from making accusations." Kunming reported (Feb. 7) that in the Kunming No. 329 Transport Group a slowdown strike had been instituted to put pressure on workers, and the foreman of the group had refused to provide

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food for the workers. Kunming said (Feb. 8) that Wang Fu, head of the Kunming Merchandise Company, sponsored worker-management meetings with the sole aim of getting information from clerks so they could be suppressed. Chin Yun-po, Kunming Motor Parts Company head, hired gangsters to intimidate his clerk, Chou Te-fu, and prevent him from making accusations. When this failed he ordered his wife to put poison in Chou's food. Kunming reported (Feb. 9) that clerks in the native herb shops of the city had organized committees to fight shopkeepers who were trying to block the anticorruption drive.

ECONOMIC WEAKNESSES

Admissions of economic weaknesses or failures, as well as success stories, were scarce. This probably has no significance, but merely results from the heavy concentration on the anticorruption drive. Mukden announced (Feb. 4) that in the Kirin Railway Station the workers had increased the capacity of each car from 120 to 239 bales of cotton. Details regarding this remarkable achievement were omitted. Taiyuan announced (Feb. 8) that because of the success of the anticorruption drive prices did not rise during the spring festival, "and business is now prosperous in Taiyuan." No explanation was made of how stationary prices induced prosperity.

Peking announced in numeral code (Feb. 8) that in the Wuhan area, 103 "democratic reform movements" had been put into operation, benefiting 5 million clerks and workers. However, though the movements aim at "attacking and eliminating remnant feudal influences," the anticorruption drive showed that they "had not completely succeeded." Tsinan reported (Feb. 5) that in the local Railway Bureau no inventories had been taken normally, because each person was responsible for the list of items he handled. An inventory disclosed 1,500 nuts rusting away, with no one responsible, and 100 catties of unrecorded screws. Sian announced (Feb. 9) that the Northwest Department of Trade had instructed yarn, cotton, and cloth companies to buy "yellow cotton" of middle grade and above to use in the textile industry because of the large proportion of yellow cotton in Shensi resulting from pest injury. Farmers were warned not to mix this yellow cotton with the white.

Hangchow said (Feb. 8) that the Wenchow Special Administrative Office issued a directive on the control of lumbering in the area "to prevent forest fires started by counterrevolutionaries and landlords."

Mukden announced (Feb. 5) that the Jehol Government had issued an emergency directive because of the hoof and mouth disease. Sale and transportation of animals was strictly prohibited, and local Governments were ordered to set up disease-prevention committees. Mukden said (Feb. 7) that the disease was under control in the Heilungkiang hsien of Chenlai and Kaitung, with 288 out of 335 diseased cattle successfully cured in the latter hsien. Harbin announced (Feb. 10) that the disease was spreading in Sungkiang Province with 1,318 head of livestock in 27 chu infected.

Shanghai announced (Feb. 4) that pursuant to the order of the Central People's Government on advancing graduation for the 1953 and 1954 classes in engineering "in order to meet an acute need for technicians," the East China Military Administration had called a meeting of engineering administrators to arrange for the early graduation, and employment by the Government, of all students in electronics, textile engineering, civil engineering, aviation, construction, marine, conservancy, metallurgy, mining, geology, surveying, physics, chemistry, meteorology, and other sciences. Thus the terms of all advanced students in science and engineering are to be cut short because the country's urgent need for their services. Hangchow reported (Feb. 9) that the Chekiang Committee to Readjust Colleges and Universities met Jan. 2 and decided the following: To combine and readjust engineering faculties of Chekiang University and Chihchiang University; to combine the faculties of Chekiang University and the Chekiang Agricultural Institute and set up the Chekiang Engineering Institute; to establish the Chekiang Normal Institute from the faculties of Chekiang University and Chihchiang University; to reorganize the Chekiang University finance and economics faculty as the Chekiang Financial and Economic Institute, directly under the Chekiang Office of Education.

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IDEOLOGICAL READJUSTMENT

The usually important subject of ideological readjustment, or thought reform, was all but overlooked by the Chinese radio in the week ending Feb. 10. Mukden announced (Feb. 6) that the TUNGPEI JIH PAO recently called a meeting of steelworkers to discuss the thought-reform program among workers. Speakers attacked the "selfish attitude of many workers and their failure to work for the national welfare." Workers in the power department reported that they had begun a study of Mao Tse-tung's theories in November, and have greatly raised their political consciousness. In Liaotung Province the Militia has been reorganized and given an intensive course in political indoctrination in connection with winter training. Chungking announced (Feb. 8) that in Nanchung, Szechwan, 2,000 teachers started a month's thought-reform study course Feb. 5. Yangchow reported (Feb. 6) that in Chu 5, Yangchow, newspaper-reading teams now are in operation.

RURAL REFORMS

New Marriage Law. Radio attention to the new marriage law has fallen off noticeably, continuing the trend of recent weeks. Nanchang said (Feb. 5) that in Yukan Hsien, Kiangsi, 70 percent of the wives are child brides and that women have demanded an end to this practice. Harbin announced (Feb. 9) that in Hsien all new cadres have been ordered to study the marriage law since Deputy Magistrate Liu Chi and Cadre Cheng Kuo-chai refused Chen I-chung's plea for a divorce and "beat her up in public." Hangchow reported (Feb. 4) that an inspection team sent to Lipu Chu by the Anchi Hsien Party Committee, Chekiang, found that the marriage law was "not fully enforced there." An indentured fiance twice had tried to commit suicide because of oppression. Nanchang said (Feb. 9) that farm women in Hsingkuo Hsien, Kiangsi, held an accusation rally against landlord Chen Hsiang-i, who mistreated women and kept 12 indentured maid servants.

Land Reform. Nanchang reported (Feb. 4) that in Tungtao Hsiang, Yukan Hsien, Kiangsi, an inspection showed that land reform cadres were lax, "and failed to carry out the program." Wuhan announced (Feb. 4) that the Kiangsi Party Committee had issued a directive on the work of "inspecting land reform" in 1,000 selected areas. Wuhan (Feb. 7) quoted from the HONAN JIH PAO, saying that in Honan Province "too many cadres were superficial and did not carry the democratic program to the masses." The paper emphasized the danger of "allowing landlords to retain leadership and remnants of feudalism to exist in the rural areas." Wuhan declared (Feb. 8) that in some parts of Central and South China, where land reform had "entered the stage of demarcation, confiscation, and requisition," efforts had not been deep enough and the struggle had been interrupted. Success was still uncertain in an area with 60 million population, where one-fifth to one-fourth of the hsien should be made to play an "exemplary role," and inspections should start Feb.15 with results published in the newspapers.

Wuhan said (Feb. 9), quoting from the HONAN DAILY, that in that province some cadres had "failed to show endurance and intensive effort," neglecting the unity of the peasants, and "some did not bring about a thorough solution of feudalistic methods." In Yangchiang a meeting was held to review land reform, with cadres being charged with laxity, failure to understand land reform, and working with landlords.

Kunming complained (Feb. 7) that in the Chuching Special District, Yunan, farmers still were strongly influenced by feudalistic practices and the leadership of reactionary landlords, and "still lack an understanding of land reform." Kunming announced (Feb. 8) that cadres had been ordered into eight hsiang of Huitse Hsien "to wipe out remnant feudalistic influences," as in many instances the landlords still are in power, peasants still are holding goods for landlords, and farmers' meetings have not been possible. Kunming reported (Feb. 9) that Jan. 31, farmers in Wuting Hsien, Yunnan, held a rally to oppose landlord Yang Wen-ching, who was accused of "sabotaging land reform."

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Collectivized Farming. As has been customary in recent weeks, a few broadcasts hinted at moves toward the collectivization of agriculture. Wuhan announced (Feb. 6) that the Land Reform Commission of Central and South China had released a circular on land reforms which listed one aim as the "strengthening of mutual aid among people at the hsiang, village, and household levels," indicating open encouragement of unified effort. Shanghai (Feb. 9) reported plans of the Shantung Government to organize a collective farm on reclaimed land on the south shore of the lower reaches of the Huang River. The farm will contain 60,000 mou, with 20,000 being brought under cultivation this year. Shanghai announced (Feb. 10) that mutual-aid organizations in East China now number more than one million, are expanding daily, and "have proved the point that collectivized farming is better than individual work."

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

There were still echoes of the successful preferential treatment program for military dependents during the spring festival. Aside from that, little was said of the program. Peking reported in numeral code (Feb. 4) that the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee had announced its achievements by pointing out that 30 percent of the Army dependents who needed farm work assistance in Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Honao, Wuhan, and Canton had been given assistance; that 29 mills were organized to provide jobs for 5,000 dependents; that 29,000 dependents had been given jobs in 72 cities; and that 21,200 children had been given schooling in Wuhan, Canton, Nanchang, Hupeh, Kiangsi, and Honan. Special cases cited were those of Dr. Chao Nei-yang, Chinmen Hsien, Hupeh, who treated Army dependent Chang Hsiang-fu free of charge, and of worker Yang Te-fu, Kweilin, Kwangsi, who gave 300 cubic centimeters of blood to save the life of dependent Hu Hui-shien. It might be pointed out that, according to this report, 70 percent of the Army dependents needing farm assistance are not receiving it.

Wuhsi said (Feb. 6) that farmers in Soochow are assisting dependents of Armymen with their spring plowing. Chungking reported (Feb. 9) that reports from the various hsien of western Szechwan indicate that the preferential program is being carried out there by assistance with spring plowing. Nothing further was monitored on the subject.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES

Peking announced in numeral code (Feb. 6) that the Nanking Military Control Commission on Feb. 3 had issued orders suppressing the Ikuantao, and ordering the arrest of Han Shun-hsiang, Kuo Tzu-tung and 203 other members of the sect, on charges of "physical violence and moral turpitude." Han was said to have schemed with the Kuomintang to organize an underground in Nanking, carried on his activities through henchmen disguised as soy sauce merchants; traveled to Hong Kong disguised as a spectacles dealer in order to contact Chiang agents; and returned to Nanking to obstruct the Resist-America, Aid-Korea movement. Kuo used his position as president of the Ming Sheng High School to cover his activities as a member of the underground "Chungtung" organization.

Dairen reported (Feb. 7) that professors and students of the Dairen Medical College returned recently from the rural areas, where they had been engaged in counterrevolutionary suppression work. Wuhan announced (Feb. 10) the public trial and execution in Chengchow of counterrevolutionary Chang Tzu-wen, who undermined the Feb. 7 strike 29 years ago and caused the death of a martyr. Canton announced (Feb. 10) that landlord and counterrevolutionary elements Liu Chien-chou, Liu Feng-chien, and Liu Jui-feng, along with others, were tried and executed Jan. 15. Kunming said (Feb. 6) that in Hsinchiakao Hsiang, Yuchi Hsien, Yunnan, peasants welcomed the land-reform team and helped it in wiping out counterrevolutionaries.

NATIONAL MINORITIES

Peking reported in numeral code (Feb. 6) that the People's Liberation Army set up a medical center in Lhasa last month which treated 1,365 persons in 14 days. The center is equipped to perform surgery, for pediatrics, eye, ear and nose treatments, gynecology, obstetrics,

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internal medicine, and treatment of skin and venereal diseases. Tibetans come to the center from more than 150 li, bringing gifts, including the "ba ta." A Peking Home Service broadcast said (Feb. 8) that the People's Liberation Army had established Tibetan language classes in Tibet Jan. 12.

Chungking announced (Feb. 6) that Deputy Chairman Wang Wei-chou of the Southwest Military and Administrative Committee, and 30 others, met the 17-man Tibetan delegation which will tour the Southwest and visit Peking. Chungking reported (Feb. 9) that a Government of all nationalities was established 20 January in Mao Hsien, Szechwan, with 167 Han, 104 I, and 14 Moslem delegates present. Wang Jih-shan was chosen as mayor, and a committee of all nationalities was organized to administer local affairs.

SINO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP WEEK

In line with an earlier announcement that all China would celebrate a Sino-Soviet Friendship Week during February, to include the celebration of the second anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty Feb. 14, Dairen announced (Feb. 8) that the local Sino-Soviet Friendship Association would sponsor an oratorical contest and a series of lectures for the occasion. Mukden announced (Feb. 8) that in the Northeast a USSR photo exhibit would be featured. The MUKDEN DAILY carried an article by a laborer: "Learning from the USSR in Constructing our Great Fatherland." Harbin (Feb. 9) outlined the entire program for Sino-Soviet Friendship Week, 13-20 February. Chungking announced (Feb. 8) that the East Szechwan Sino-Soviet Friendship Association had ordered preparation of a program for the week.

Then Peking announced in a Home Service broadcast (Feb. 8) that celebration of Sino-Soviet Friendship Week would be postponed. No future date was given, and the reason given for the postponement was that attention would be centered on the anticorruption campaign. A Peking numeral code transmission the same day asserted that the postponement came on the suggestion of the East China Sino-Soviet Friendship Association, and that the date for the later celebration would be announced. However, Peking said, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty would be celebrated, as a "great sign of the Sino-Soviet friendship alliance and mutual assistance in opposing aggression." The occasion would be taken during this celebration to "denounce the machinations of American imperialists in preparing for another aggression by directing the reactionary Japanese clique against the Chinese people and Chinese territory." Peking announced in numeral code (Feb. 10) that Soviet films would be exhibited in all Peking theaters Feb. 10-16.

In view of the fact that very little interest in the projected Sino-Soviet Friendship Week had been evident in the Chinese regional broadcasts, there are indications that Peking realized the celebration would be a failure and announced the postponement for this reason.

MISCELLANEOUS

River Projects. A Peking Home Service broadcast announced (Feb. 9) that a reservoir at Fotzuling, on the upper Pi River, had been started, and would irrigate a half million mou and help control floods when completed. It was decided such a reservoir was necessary to properly harness the Huai River.

Labor Offices. Shanghai announced (Feb. 6) that the East China Department of Labor issued a directive Feb. 6, saying that all workers and technicians must be hired through local labor offices. Cases of technicians and workers not hired through the proper channels must be reported at once.

Women's Problems. Hangchow reported(Feb. 4) that in Piyu Hsiang, Sheng Hsien, Chekiang, some women refused to do certain types of work, saying they should not be expected to do men's work. Cadres called a meeting, praised the women who had not refused to work, and criticized those who had. Now there are "1,200 patriotic women producers." Nanchang announced (Feb. 4) that in Chu 2, Shangjao Hsien, Kiangsi, women had not been invited to participate in local affairs. Steps were taken to correct the situation.

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